

COMMUNISTS INFILTRATE POLICE FORCE

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"We got there we realized it would be impossible to make even one arrest without touching off a full-scale riot' . . ."

And while policemen are attacked, mauled and murdered the attackers scream "police brutality."

By far, however, one of the most vicious attacks on a policeman was the attack on patrolman Al Gilman of San Diego. Officer Gilman had stopped a car on U. S. 101 for speeding and had made a routine radio call for a registration check on the car when another call was received that he was being attacked! Officer Gilman was severely slashed with a meat cleaver and had two fingers severed. According to the AP report, the attackers told arresting officers that they were Black Muslims.

On September 2, 1965 UPI reported that the leader of the Black Muslims had invited all Negroes to enter into a mutual defense pact against the nation's police. According to the report, Elijah Muhammed said: "... We are inviting you (Negroes) to join in with us, and let us take a stand for ourselves.

"There is no justice for us; there is no help for us in this nation. We must remember that we must try now to defend ourselves against a free, loose army (of police), roaming the highways and streets . . ."

Senator Strom Thurmond recently stated "The term 'police brutality' has become an overworked slogan which has given the green light in this country to insurrection, riots, increased criminal activities, and the breakdown in law and order which we find today disrupting our country."

The September 6, 1965 issue of U. S. News and World Report in an article entitled "Police Brutality — Fact or Fiction?" stated: "As Negroes, students and others riot in the streets of America, being raised against police, instead of the rioters, is a

cry of 'brutality.' It's described as part of a technique to discredit law and order across the Nation.

"Police brutality is the cry going up from one end of the country to the other as Negro leaders seek to explain and justify riots. The same cry of police brutality is being sounded by demonstrators for all sorts of causes — civil rights, withdrawal from Vietnam, and free speech on college campuses . . .

"Diligent inquiry on the part of staff members of U. S. News and World Report has failed to turn up any evidence of any wave of brutality on the part of police toward citizens in the cities of the United States.

"What research does reveal is that civilian brutality against the police is being practiced rather widely . . .

"... Springfield, Mass., at the same time caught up in racial disturbances. These stemmed from a vice raid in which 17 Negroes and 1 white woman fought police attempting to arrest them. Again, police 'brutality' became the battle cry.

"In Washington, D. C., a few days earlier, 260 demonstrators against the Vietnam war were arrested for refusing to disperse from Capitol Grounds. There was resistance to arrest and one youth leaned out of a police van and struck a policeman. Demonstrators nonetheless complained of 'rough and insensitive' treatment by the police . . ."

The article further pointed out that instances are being reported where the use of brutality propaganda against the police appears to have been planned.

According to the report, Police in Berkeley, Calif., were on the firing line last year when student demonstrators at the University of California staged disorders in defiance of university police. Moreover, the students had formed a "Police Brutality Committee" which was grinding out propaganda even before the first arrests were made.

An official of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Charles E. Moore, told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that the demonstrations at Berkeley were a classic example of techniques used by Communists to "destroy the public confidence in the police — when you destroy the symbol of authority and of the laws you bring about anarchy." (For a complete and revealing account of the student riots at the University of California in Berkeley, write Senator Hugh Burns of the California Committee on Un-American Activities for its 1965 Report.)

U. S. News and World Report further points out that police are becoming reluctant to crack down on criminals in minority areas of big cities. Mr. Quinn Tamm, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, recently stated: "Many police have complained that the law is being applied unequally, with preferential treatment being given to minority groups. They feel pressure groups have succeeded in preventing police from fully enforcing the law where minority individuals are concerned."

It was further pointed out, that now, Negroes and some other groups are pressing for establishment of civilian boards, outside the police departments, to pass judgment on complaints.

The Fire and Police Research Association of Los Angeles revealed that the Southern California Branch of the Communist Party and the California Democratic Council are supporting a plan of the American Civil Liberties Union to establish Police Practice Review Boards. Mr. Norman H. Moore of the Association stated: "Herbert Romerstein, a former member of the Communist Party, has this to say 'In California, the ACLU and the NAACP have joined with the National Lawyers Guild, a frequently cited subversive organization, to push through Police Review Boards.' This would be of great help to the Communists as the police would be constantly tied up at hearings before the Board, policemen would be afraid to make arrests, and the Board could be used as a weapon to smear the police force . . ."

On September 18, 1964 the F.B.I. issued a report concerning the riots in 9 cities during 1964, and had this to say about police review boards: "The investigations also revealed that where there is an outside civilian review board the restraint of police was so great that effective action against the rioters appeared to be impossible. This restraint was well known in the community and the rioters were thereby emboldened to resist and completely defy the efforts of the police to restore order. In short the police were so careful to avoid accusations of improper conduct that they were virtually paralyzed.

"In one city with such an outside review board, police action was so ineffective that the police were finally ordered to withdraw from the riot area completely, and limit themselves to attempting to prevent the riot from spreading to other sections of the city. In another such city the police frankly admitted that the making of arrests for violent conduct and looting was 'unfeasible' and mob action continued at length without effective deterrence.

"Interviews with individual policemen from patrolmen to high ranking officers revealed a general feeling that if they take action deemed to be necessary in such situations they will be pilloried by civilians unfamiliar with the necessities of mob control or even ordinary police action and may lose their posts and their pensions . . ."

The courts, instead of taking a firm attitude toward criminals seem to be doing the opposite.

Professor B. E. Witkin, lecturer and noted expert on evidentiary law, speaking before a convention of District Attorneys, on June 16, 1965, told of how the U. S. Supreme Court and various state Supreme courts have given the benefit of protection to criminals instead of society. Professor Witkin cited case after case where crim-



WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED

The picture above was taken a few seconds before the picture shown in Newsweek. Annie Cooper, 265 lb. bouncer at a Selma motel, landed a surprise right to the eye of Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark. Then she snatched a billy club from Deputy Sheriff Leo Nichols. She hung on to the billy club for dear life and with both hands as shown above. With effort Sheriff Clark managed to wrest the club away from Mrs. Cooper. Two deputies got handcuffs on her. The picture at right is a part of this action. Newsweek described it differently.



WHAT NEWSWEEK REPORTED

"With that, Mrs. Cooper wheeled on Sheriff Clark — eleven years her junior and six and one half pounds lighter — and landed a solid . . . right on his eye. While three deputies helped wrestle her to the ground, Clark scrambled astride her stomach and brought his billy down on her head with a resounding crack." — Newsweek, February 8, 1965.